

“(3) SEARCHABLE WEBSITE.—The term ‘searchable website’ means a website that allows the public to—

“(A) search and aggregate Federal funding by any element required by subsection (b)(1);

“(B) ascertain through a single search the total amount of Federal funding awarded to an entity by a Federal award described in paragraph (2)(A)(i), by fiscal year;

“(C) ascertain through a single search the total amount of Federal funding awarded to an entity by a Federal award described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by fiscal year; and

“(D) download data included in subparagraph (A) included in the outcome from searches.”.

(2) In section 2(b)(1), strike “section and section 204 of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347; 44 U.S.C. 3501 note),” and insert “section, section 204 of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347; 44 U.S.C. 3501 note), and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403 et seq.),”.

(3) In section 2, strike subsection (c) and insert the following:

“(c) WEBSITE.—The website established under this section—

“(1) may use as the source of its data the Federal Procurement Data System, Federal Assistance Award Data System, and Grants.gov, if all of these data sources are searchable through the website and can be accessed in a search on the website required by this Act, provided that the user may—

“(A) specify such search shall be confined to Federal contracts and subcontracts;

“(B) specify such search shall be confined to include grants, subgrants, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance;

“(2) shall not be considered in compliance if it hyperlinks to the Federal Procurement Data System website, Federal Assistance Award Data System website, Grants.gov website, or other existing websites, so that the information elements required by subsection (b)(1) cannot be searched electronically by field in a single search;

“(3) shall provide an opportunity for the public to provide input about the utility of the site and recommendations for improvements;

“(4) shall be updated not later than 30 days after the award of any Federal award requiring a posting; and

“(5) shall provide for separate searches for Federal awards described in subsection (a) to distinguish between the Federal awards described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) and those described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii).”.

(4) Add at the end the following:

“SEC. 4. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

“Not later than January 1, 2010, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on compliance with this Act.”.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS J. MANTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6033) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39-25 61st Street in Woodside, New York, as the “Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6033

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. THOMAS J. MANTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39-25 61st Street in Woodside, New York, shall be known and designated as the “Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6033, offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) would designate the post office building in Woodside, New York, as the Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building.

Mr. Manton passed away in July of this year. The attendance of over 800 people at his service was a testament to his lasting impact as a public servant and friend to the New York community.

His history of public service began with his time in the Marine Corps and continued until his final day as Chair of the Queens County Democratic Organization. He also worked as a New York City police officer while simultaneously attending law school, and in 1970 he began the first of what would be 14 years as a New York City Council Member. In 1985, he was elected to Congress, where he served his country and constituents until 1999.

A steadfast advocate of diversity, Mr. Manton balanced the needs of the people from multiple backgrounds with heartfelt understanding and great compassion. His constituents remember him as a humanitarian and advocate who was never too busy to return a phone call or share his time.

With gratitude for his devotion and service to our country, I would ask all Members to join me in supporting H.R. 3063.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as

he may consume to the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise, and it is an honor for me to rise this evening, in support of H.R. 6033, legislation, as duly noted by my friend Mr. DAVIS, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39-25 61st Street in Woodside, New York, as the Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building.

I want to first extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to Chairman TOM DAVIS for his expediting this legislation to the floor. As was mentioned, Tom Manton died only recently, at the end of July, and to have this bill on the floor as quickly as we have, I owe a great deal of debt to TOM. Thank you, Mr. DAVIS, for your work on this.

I also want to thank the ranking member, Mr. HENRY WAXMAN, again a gentleman who saw fit to move this legislation quickly; the majority leader, JOHN BOEHNER, as well and his office. In particular I want to thank Denise Wilson of the Government Reform staff as well for her helping move this forward. I want to thank our leader, NANCY PELOSI, and Chairman BARTON and Ranking Member JOHN DINGELL for their help in moving this expeditiously to the floor.

I also want to thank all my colleagues from New York who unanimously supported this renaming, but particularly I want to thank the dean of our delegation from Long Island and Queens County, Representative GARY ACKERMAN, as well as CAROLYN MALONEY, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, GREG MEEKS, ANTHONY WEINER, and, of course, we can't forget the dean of the New York delegation, CHARLIE RANGEL, but all New Yorkers, with the support of both Democrat and Republican, without cause. NITA LOWEY, for her work and for all their friendship with Tom Manton and their kind words back in July when this House recognized his passing.

I appreciate that. My constituents certainly appreciate that as well. I know that the Manton family, in particular Diane Manton, is very appreciative of the honor that we bestow upon her late, great husband, former Congressman Tom Manton.

Many of my colleagues in Congress are familiar with the exemplary service of former Congressman Tom Manton because you served with him. But for those who don't recall, he served with honor and distinction in the United States House of Representatives from 1984 to 1999. He replaced the then legendary former Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro.

Before that, Tom Manton came from humble Irish American roots. He loved his country, America, and certainly loved his ancestral homeland of Ireland as well, and that was reflected in the community he grew up in. Woodside, New York, was and still remains a

community that has an Irish flavor to it.

Tom Manton served the City of New York first as a member of the New York City Police Department. He had worked for a time for IBM and there had been some discussion at one time that he sold computers for IBM. Let me just make it perfectly clear. When Tom Manton worked for IBM, computers were bigger than this room. He did not sell computers for IBM. I think it was he sold typewriters for IBM. It is important to make that distinction.

But after that he had gone to law school at St. John's and he graduated and ran for the New York City Council and served there with distinction for 15 years before coming on to serve here in the House of Representatives.

As I mentioned before, the neighborhood that this Post Office is located in, if you took a dart and threw it at the map of New York City and you hit bullseye, you would be right in Woodside-Queens, New York, as I mentioned before, a community that is known for its Irish American community and one of the still largest concentrations of Irish American immigrants in our Nation today. Woodside is also my hometown, my home neighborhood.

It is also very diverse. It is a multi-ethnic neighborhood, and an ever-changing part of my district, as it was for Tom Manton, and is often the first stop for new immigrants to our great country.

While we may hear less Irish and Italian accents and more Turkish, Bengali, Hindi and Spanish in local stores, the neighborhood of Woodside is as vibrant today as it was when I was a young child and it was when Tom Manton served as its legislator.

Naming this Post Office after Tom Manton, again, the son of Irish immigrants, who rose to serve in these hallowed halls, is a perfect reminder to that potential that exists for all immigrants and their children today in the United States that it is as unlimited as it was for Tom Manton and as it was for his parents to see him become a Member of Congress, as it is for my parents to be here to see me become a Member of Congress and for previous generations.

I want to thank all my colleagues again for their expediting this legislation. Tom Manton was more than my predecessor. He was my counsel, he was my mentor, and, more importantly, he was my friend. For you to recognize him in this way and in such a manner does more in many respects to my own heart, and I really appreciate this.

Again, on behalf of the Manton family, and in particular Diane Manton, his wife, and his children and his grandchildren and the people of the Seventh Congressional District, in particular Woodside, I thank this entire Congress for its unanimous support for renaming this Post Office after Tom Manton.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for his very moving words. This is a tough partisan area right now, we even argued over a 9/11 resolution a minute ago, where partisanship sometimes gets in the way of other things.

Even though Tom Manton was a strong Democrat and a Democratic leader, he never let his partisanship get in the way of getting good results for his constituency and for the country. So this is a fitting memory to his legacy that he leaves here, and I join you. He was our friend on this side of the aisle as well.

Tonight we moved this quickly, Republicans and Democrats, in his honor, because of the great man that he was. I thank my friend for introducing the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at this moment, so I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As a member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 6033, which names a postal facility in Woodside, New York, after the late Thomas J. Manton, former Member of Congress, who represented the Seventh Congressional District of New York.

I know that Representative CROWLEY has spoken eloquently about all of the exploits and all of what Representative Manton meant to New York. I know that there were a number of other New Yorkers who had intended to be here and probably were not able to make it. I know that Representative CAROLINE MALONEY had intended to be here and Representative NITA LOWEY had intended to be here, because they had indicated that they too wanted to express their appreciation for the tremendous and outstanding service that was indeed provided. And so just on their behalf and on behalf of all of the others who would want to have expressed themselves and could not, I would join with Representative CROWLEY and Chairman DAVIS in urging swift passage of this bill as we honor the life and the legacy of a true American and a great friend to all, Representative Thomas Manton.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 6033, the Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building Designation Act. The legislation would designate a United States Postal Service Office in New York as the Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building.

Thomas Manton served this country with honor and integrity. He was a true public servant.

His distinguished public servant career includes: serving in the military, police officer with the New York City Police Department, serving in the New York City Council and being a Member of Congress representing the

people of New York's 7th congressional district. Thomas Manton always fought for the people he represented and New Yorkers are better off because of his work.

I am honored to have worked with Thomas Manton while he was in Congress. We were both members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and he was ranking member on the Subcommittee that I chaired. We sat through many long hearings together.

Throughout his life he approached his work with integrity. The dedication in Thomas Manton's honor will preserve his legacy and remind his constituents of his long and distinguished public career.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6033, a bill that would designate the United States Postal Service facility at 39-25 61st Street, in Woodside, Queens, New York City the "Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building." It is more than fitting that a federal facility will be named after Tom in a community that he so ably represented for so many years.

Tom lived a life seemingly from a movie script: a son of Irish immigrants; educated at St. John's University; earned his law degree at night from St. John's; Marine Corps Flight Navigator; New York City Police Officer; New York City Councilman from Queens; Member of Congress; and Queens County Democratic Chairman. Tom Manton's life was a perfect realization of the American Dream, and having achieved the American Dream himself, Tom always worked to ensure that everyone, native born and immigrant alike, had the opportunity to live the American Dream as well.

When Tom Manton became Chairman of the Queens County Democratic organization, he immediately revitalized a local party beset by front-page problems and the loss of public trust. Tom turned the party organization around while at the same time insisting on increasing its diversity to reflect the borough of Queens. Tom recruited and helped numerous political candidates from different ethnic backgrounds. As a result of Tom's hard work, discipline, and commitment, the Queens Democratic Committee is currently one of the strongest party organizations in the country.

In Congress, Tom was a tireless advocate for the people of New York. On the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Tom worked to help his constituents by bringing jobs and opportunity to his congressional district. Like many others, I turned to Tom for advice and guidance and found him to be a stand-up guy, the real deal. His word and handshake was his bond. Tom characteristically worked quietly behind the curtain, rather than grandstanding in front of the cameras. So, he might be a little embarrassed about having a federal facility named after him. But, Tom also believed in our government, and its ability to help each of us achieve our dreams of prosperity and justice for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Manton's life of hard work, perseverance, and selflessness brought integrity and dignity to public office. It is appropriate that we pay tribute to his memory by naming this post office in Woodside, Queens in his honor. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6033.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6033.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2864, WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2864) to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR.
MELANCON

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Melancon moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 2864 be instructed to agree to provisions that will provide protection to communities located in the coastal area of Louisiana and Mississippi from the storm surge of a category 5 hurricane.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I come here today in support of building a comprehensive hurricane protection system for the gulf coast. For years we in Congress have focused on various wants for our constituents. Today we have the opportunity to focus on the Nation's needs.

Earlier this year, I introduced in Congress the Meeting Authorization Requirements for Our Coast, or MARC, Act. This legislation would have authorized a comprehensive hurricane protection system for the gulf coast. Today's motion is a continuation of that effort.

Building a hurricane protection system that can protect our coastal citizens and businesses from category five hurricanes is the most important need in the U.S. Gulf Coast States. In Louisiana alone there are currently 200,000 people that have no protection, zero, from the next deadly hurricane. If Hurricane Katrina hit Louisiana just a few miles to the west, the devastation would have been like nothing you have seen on TV, and building a category five hurricane protection system will save the lives of these people in future events.

But a comprehensive hurricane protection system is also vital to supporting and safeguarding our Nation's energy supply. Louisiana has a long and distinguished history of oil and gas production, both on and offshore. Among the 50 States, we are first in crude oil production, second in natural gas production, and second in total energy production. Currently, approximately 34 percent of the Nation's natural gas supply and almost 30 percent of the Nation's crude oil supply is either produced in Louisiana, produced offshore Louisiana, or moves through the State and its coastal wetlands. Together with the infrastructure in the rest of the State, this production is connected to nearly 50 percent of the total refining capacity of this entire country.

Based on its energy-producing value to the Nation, acre for acre, Louisiana is the most valuable real estate in the Nation. Louisiana has 17 petroleum refineries, most of them large, world-scale facilities. These refineries have a combined crude oil distillation capacity of approximately 2.77 million barrels per day, which is 16.2 percent of the total U.S. refinery capacity of 17.1 million barrels a day, the second highest in this Nation. Two of the four Strategic Petroleum Reserve storage facilities are in south Louisiana along our coast. Just last week Chevron announced it discovered a deepwater oil and gas field off Louisiana's coast that could account for as much as 50 percent of our Nation's known reserves. The field would be largely serviced by Louisiana ports, ports that remain highly vulnerable. Louisiana is crucial to all parts of America because of its working "energy coast," and we need your help.

Supporting our Nation's energy needs has come at a price. In the past century, Louisiana has lost 1.2 million acres of coastal wetlands and barrier islands and stands to lose hundreds of thousands more acres if measures to stop the loss are not taken. That is a football field of land every 38 seconds along our vanishing coast. Without this protected buffer, Louisiana's people, businesses, and energy infrastructure are much more vulnerable to storm surges and hurricane-related flooding.

Comprehensive hurricane protection combined with coastal restoration will offer truly adequate hurricane protec-

tion necessary to protect the lives of over 2 million residents, over 50 percent of the State's population, and the entire infrastructure that supports our Nation's energy needs.

Some of my colleagues might question the cost of a comprehensive hurricane protection system. In response I say that you can pay now or you can pay much higher later. You can pay to build a category five protection system today or you could pay later with a disrupted national energy supply, ruined businesses, lives lost, and hundreds of billions of dollars of recovery costs to the citizens of this country.

The gulf coast has worked tirelessly and quietly for generations to provide the rest of the Nation with energy and transportation services needed to keep industry around the country on pace. Only now in this time of need does the gulf coast ask for something back, a category five hurricane protection system to protect lives, property, and energy production for future storms.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am delighted we are moving to conference on the Water Resources Development Act. This is a very important piece of legislation that makes investments all around America. The projects in these bills will reduce transportation costs, protect our homes and businesses from damaging floods, and improve our environment for a better quality of life. The Water Resources Development Act is important legislation for the entire country.

The people of Louisiana and Mississippi suffered greatly from Hurricane Katrina last year. A great deal has been done by the Army Corps of Engineers to restore the hurricane protection works in the New Orleans area, but there is still much to do.

While I support the motion to instruct, I believe we have to recognize that there will be residual risk associated with any hurricane protection project we build. New Orleans needs to consider smart ways to rebuild that put fewer of their citizens at risk.

We also must recognize that the damaging effect of a hurricane is not measured strictly by its category, which basically measures wind speed. Other factors such as how fast it moves, how much rain is associated with it, what direction it takes, and how big a storm surge it is able to generate all contribute to whether a category five hurricane will be catastrophic or just very bad.

We are talking about protecting an important and unique region of our country, but we also have only a slight understanding at this point of how much money we will need to spend. It will certainly be tens of billions of dollars. And I will remind Members that there are other great cities in America at risk of flooding, some at higher risk than New Orleans.

While I would hope that there will be serious urban planning going on at the